

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.  
George L. Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.  
One year.....\$6.00  
Six months.....3.00  
Three months.....1.50  
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....3.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75  
Sunday Magazine.....1.25  
BY CARRIER ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per week, daily only.....6 cents  
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents  
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.  
Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.  
DOMESTIC POSTAGE PER COPY.  
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent  
Eighteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents  
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents  
Thirty pages.....4 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Bell. Kinloch.  
Counting-Room.....Main 3018 A 675  
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156 A 674

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1903.

Vol. 95.....No. 238

## CIRCULATION DURING FEBRUARY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of February, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.. (Sunday).....	118,480	15.. (Sunday).....	122,910
2.....	115,740	16.....	115,590
3.....	117,060	17.....	117,140
4.....	116,380	18.....	119,710
5.....	116,960	19.....	115,890
6.....	115,410	20.....	115,890
7.....	117,570	21.....	116,920
8.. (Sunday).....	120,680	22.. (Sunday).....	121,200
9.....	115,820	23.....	116,630
10.....	117,910	24.....	116,330
11.....	116,960	25.....	116,330
12.....	116,040	26.....	116,530
13.....	115,820	27.....	116,630
14.....	117,210	28.....	115,450

Total for the month.....3,297,920  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....72,707

Net number distributed.....3,214,313  
Average daily distribution.....114,439

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of February was 635 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of February, 1903.  
J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

## WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

## ECONOMY MAY BE WASTE.

Governor Dockery's last message to the Legislature again showed his careful business regard for the credit of the State. He takes the firm stand that, as far as his powers extend, the expenditures shall not be permitted to exceed the revenues.

There is, however, another side to the general question of Missouri's expenditures. While the governing authorities of a State and the taxing people should insist on economy, a danger of parsimony may arise. It is not economy for an individual to save nails and paint when the saving hastens the decay and decreases the usefulness of his property. It is not economy to save on doctor's bills and diminish bodily energy. It is not economy to save on schools and let children grow up at a disadvantage.

There is no virtue in a low tax rate if the saving involves glaring imperfections in State institutions. Unless the functions assumed by the State are as well administered as those of the most intelligently managed States, the boast of a low tax rate becomes a shame.

This side of the question Missouri would do well to consider. From the report of the committee which examined State institutions it is evident that they need a more liberal support and a more efficient administration. Before we boast of economy let us ascertain whether we are economizing wisely or wastefully.

## REGULATE LIGHTING.

While the report that the lighting companies were about to increase city rates has been denied, the fact that such a prospect presented itself for a moment shows a need for action.

After long delay the city has asserted its rights in street-car regulation. Its rights in the regulation of a lighting service are just as distinct. The time has evidently come when the subject must be taken up resolutely with the purpose of adopting a system of regulation which will protect the public without unjustly affecting the equitable interests of the lighting companies.

What has been done in compelling one public service to follow the law can be done in another direction. And the time is now, when the city has had warning and before incroachments force a conflict.

## COLE COUNTY'S GRAND JURY.

Cole County's Grand Jury has before it a duty and an opportunity. Judge Hazell has told the members in plain words what they must do to vindicate the law. They cannot misunderstand.

If there is a folk in Jefferson City and a Grand Jury like that memorable body of which William H. Lee was foreman the disclosures will rival in sensational importance those of the St. Louis inquisition. There is no doubt regarding some of the facts. A \$1,000 bill and a \$500 bill have been directly traced to persons who have no explanation to give. The bankers and business men of Jefferson City can give valuable testimony. The prosecuting attorney need not depend on members of the Legislature.

Circumstances suggest that the \$1,000 bill in question had a relation to the defeat of the antiscaling bill. In addition to circumstances existing on the ground, it is said that certain scaplers have boasted of the certainty of making fortunes during the World's Fair period if the State did not enact laws against their operations. That the scaplers had a strong lobby at Jefferson City is not denied.

Here was a piece of legislation about which there was no dispute among intelligent men. All other progressive States have similar laws. Without this legislation it will be almost impossible for the railroads to give low Missouri rates to the World's Fair except under the penalty of incurring unjust losses. The people will suffer chiefly. The probability is that many thousands will be compelled to miss the Exposition and that many other thousands will come under a higher expense than they should encounter. The World's Fair itself will lose both in revenues and

in the educational influence which its projectors hoped to create as the greatest reward of their labors.

If corruption has accomplished or helped to accomplish this public evil, the Cole County Grand Jury must probe to the point where the criminals cover in fear of exposure.

## THE NEXT REFORM STEP.

The new House of Delegates, which will be elected next month, cannot be the competent body that it should be, as many wards have been neglected of the importance of the election and have neglected to oppose undesirable candidates on the Democratic and Republican ticket with strong independent nominees. However, the respectable citizens of the various wards have it within their power to establish a House that will be a notable improvement over the present and preceding ones.

If party lines should be adhered to in regard to House nominees, the prospects are eight to one that the next House would not be superior to this, which, though it did not reach the depths of former houses, was nevertheless open to severe criticism for antagonizing the good-government administration and for its rigid disregard of public interests on occasion. The voters can advance the standard of legislators in the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly if they have the will so to do.

Six wards have entered independent nominees. Most of them deserve special support. In other wards good Democrats and Republicans are candidates. In still other wards conditions are entirely hopeless. Nevertheless, the House can be made half good if the voters will abandon party distinctions and vote for the nominee, regardless of his party connection, who is the best qualified to represent his ward.

The next step toward reform in the House is the making of a composite ticket, consisting of independent, Democratic and Republican nominees. The representative citizens of the wards should come together and agree to support the best candidate, whether he be an independent, Democratic or Republican nominee. So far as the House is concerned, party claims should be wholly obliterated; in no other way will it be possible to elect a better House. Since combine men do not regard party responsibility the voters have not even the excuse of party fidelity in supporting bad candidates for the House.

Unless the respectable citizens of the wards discuss partisan considerations and meet on common grounds, the House will be little, if any, better. The crisis involves deliberate action on the part of good citizens. They will have to unite and give their several wards the best representation that is obtainable under the circumstances. They will suffer the consequences of misrepresentation should they stick to partisan dictates.

Voters will have no difficulty in measuring the qualifications of nominees. But they will encounter serious difficulty in achieving their aims if they do not come to a definite understanding. Not much may be hoped for from individual action. The respectable voters should meet, select a nominee and see that he is elected.

After the records and qualifications of opposing candidates shall have been investigated and made known to the citizens of the different wards, a very good composite ticket may be selected and elected. This course ought to be followed, so that, at least, those nominees who are known to be incompetent will be defeated. Let there be harmonious action among the respectable citizens of each ward to get as near as possible to genuine representation in the House.

## SHOW THE PEOPLE.

The Annapolis morning organ goes shy of the question and screams more "Nesbittism" when attention is called to the fact that thirty months ago it uttered not one single protest or reproof against the moonlit gang of looters and leeches which infested the City Hall.

Let the lobster Globe ramble back into its files and find, if it can, one single protest against Zeigenthalism. The Republic on behalf of the people throws down the challenge.

An examination of those files will disclose two themes running side by side for thirty months—the one being a more or less subtle defense of the gang, involving resistance to the Circuit Attorney's efforts when it styled him a designing politician and a schemer with ulterior motives, and the other being "Nesbittism," a cry raised solely to cover up the gang's defeats and discredit and thwart the steady efforts of reform.

The close Annapolis alliance with the gang is shown beyond question by an analysis of its utterances during this period. It shielded and defended the gang by positive publications each day. No degree of maladministration could bring an admonitory word into its columns. It connived at every excess and extreme.

## THE RECORD OF UNDOING.

Paucity of speech is responsible for the overuse and abuse of a word that grows tiresome to the public ear—"reform." It has been very worn to a nothingness by the press, pulpit, and every variety of orator. Now and then circumstances make it big with significance; again it is a mean, little-sounding thing with all the cheapness of a joke. It is unfortunate that a word which describes as much as cannot be invented to invest the principle with a more clean-cut definiteness.

In the present campaign, which, the citizen should remember, dates back thirty months to the fall election of 1900, when the first move was made toward throwing off the blood-sucking gang of so-called Republicans that had fastened themselves upon the city, "reform" has had half a dozen meanings. But upon glancing back over the record of the people's accomplishments, effected through the Democratic party, which has been the instrument and the vehicle of popular will, the keenest, sharpest aspect of reform has been "undoing."

Reform is not a vast, dark and mysterious presence sweeping through the atmosphere like a storm cloud. It is a mere, simple substitution effected from time to time at the polls. In the case of St. Louis during the past thirty months a continuing purpose has moved the voter to remove by degrees an inferior administration and to build up a good one. The Democratic city tickets have supplied the substance out of which the good administration has been made.

Glance at the record of undoing and rebuilding. Observe the character of the men by which the people's purpose, by which the reform movement, must be judged. The first men of the reforming, rebuilding stamp were elected in the fall of 1900. They were Circuit Judges Douglas, Hough and O'Neill Ryan; Circuit Attorney Folk and Assistant Circuit Attorney Hancock; Coroner Funkhouser, Sheriff Dickmann and Public Administrator Strode.

In 1901 the men elected represented the highest quality of public service. Mayor Wells, Comptroller Player, Auditor Dierkes, License Collector Clifford, Treasurer Francis, Collector Hammer, Assessor O'Brien, President of the Board of Public Improvements Hiram Phillips; Hornsby, President of the Council, and Councilmen Joseph Boyce, James Newell, Joseph Spiegelhalter, Joseph Gibson, Jeremiah Sheehan and George Markham.

In November, 1902, men of the same stamp were

added to the administration's equipment: Judges Daniel G. Taylor, Robert Foster and Jesse McDonald, Probate Judge Crews, Judge Moore of the Court of Criminal Correction, who has been making an exceptional record, Prosecuting Attorney Williams, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton, Recorder of Deeds Paul Young, Clerk of the Circuit Court Hauschulte, Clerk of Criminal Causes Caspar Wolff and Clerk of the C. C. C., Manton.

The reform procession has marched steadily. The appointive offices have been filled with men who lent strength and efficiency to the administration's equipment.

Surely the whole constitutes a record of which the voter may be proud, and one which should encourage him to proceed in the good work of undoing and rebuilding. Common sense must teach him that his only sane course at the coming election will be to add to the force and equipment of the administration by electing Councilmen of like stripe, wholly in sympathy with Wells and the people's work, rather than to subtract from its strength by electing Republicans who, though of good character, would inevitably be swayed by politics and partisanship.

Missouri Democracy has a healthful feeling of relief since the Globe, speaking for the Republican party of the State, assumes full responsibility for all sins of omission and commission in the legislative session just closed. The Republican minority, in combination with the "Filipino" Democrats, says the Globe, controlled the House and is to be credited with the record of the session. The Democracy was a trifle apprehensive about an issue raised over the Legislature. But we have it now on authority that the Republicans did it all.

President Francis may safely count upon a World's Fair co-operation at the hands of the people of St. Louis which shall splendidly demonstrate their possession of the true World's Fair spirit. His own recent achievements in Europe, resulting in enthusiastic recognition of the importance of the Fair by the great foreign Governments, has insured surpassing local exertions for the success of the great undertaking of which he is the head. He has set a winning pace, which will be maintained to the end.

If St. Louis spends more money for police than for public schools, it does not necessarily follow that the city is doing wrong in maintaining an efficient Police Department at a cost equivalent to the cost in other large cities. The argument of the Federal statistician is not delivered against competent police service, but rather in favor of larger school appropriations.

The day for filing independent nominations has passed. Now it remains for the voters to make the most of existing conditions. Let one consideration govern the choice—which man is most likely to further the work of the good-government administration. Our good workers in office are entitled to the support of a watchful and discriminating public.

President Francis of the World's Fair could not bring all the potentates back with him on this trip. He will do still better next time. If he can't bring an Emperor or King he will bring thrones, jewels and parts of castles.

Governor Yates of Illinois, betrayed by his friends, understands human nature better than he did. He is qualified to write a sensational melodrama on man's perfidy.

## RECENT COMMENT.

The Crime of Encouraging Beggary.

American Medicine.  
Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh has been making a study of criminal charity as illustrated in the support and encouragement of beggary in Philadelphia. He found that the Wayfarers' Lodge is practiced by the beggars. There were 19 empty beds at the lodge. In the popular religious and other lodging-houses, missions, etc., there was idleness, dirt and shame, while the beggary was encouraged. Applicants were actually told where to go to beg for tickets which had been sold to the "charitable" at the rate of ten for \$1. These tickets are exchangeable for drinks at the neighboring saloons. "It's a disgrace to work in Philadelphia when you can get along so easily without doing a stroke." This was said by a 5-cent man in glaring contrast to those of the Wayfarers' Lodge, with its 19 empty beds. But here a work ticket is asked of those who are able. That selfish and lazy charity is an expensive luxury is a truth Philadelphia appears slow to learn. In Baltimore recently the blind, lame, armless and crippled beggars were brought in by the police, and all were suddenly transformed into seeing, sound, whole and healthy scoundrels.

The Nemesis of Spring Cleaning.

Baltimore Sun.  
The spring cleaning evens up things. It is a Nemesis. It teaches us that the spirit of mortal should not be proud and that sweet are the uses of adversity. But man rebels against the spring cleaner. About Christmas time he is liable to bring home all kinds of illuminated mottoes in frame to hang over the sidewalk, over the head of the bed, anywhere. "God bless our home," "God bless our cook," "God bless everybody but the spring cleaner." If he is called upon to write a motto about the spring cleaner it would be different, extremely different, from all the others. The poet who wrote that the melancholy days, the saddest of the year, are in the autumn, when the leaves are falling, is a poet of the vale, or so forth, was way off. Spring-cleaning days are the saddest. They teach man that he was born to trouble. He comes home from his work at eventide and breaks his shins over a bucket of suds as soon as he enters the portal. Next he steps on a piece of soap and thinks he has broken his neck. Then he seeks his slippers and finds they are gone. He looks for his dressing gown or smoking jacket, but it cannot be found. He was reading a book and had left it on the library table, but it has been concealed. If he asks the house cleaner, who is sloshing around with her head wrapped in a towel, where all these things are she glares at him with an expression about her eyes that makes him feel mean and cheap. It is the woman's hour of retribution.

Deprecates an Astor Mesalliance.

New York Mail and Express.  
It is impossible to believe the report that the daughter of the laird of Cliveden, who is understood to have bought, with that famous English estate, all the ancestors that go with it, is betrothed to one Jonel Bratiano, of Roumania. Mr. Bratiano is a nobody in particular. His father, indeed, was a statesman of some consequence in Roumania, and he himself is a member of the Cabinet of King Carol. But what is Roumania? An upstart kingdom in the south-eastern corner of Europe, with no nobility except one in progress of manufacture, can hardly provide a suitable consort for the daughter of the house of Astor of Waldorf and Cliveden.

Didn't Violate Antislipping Law.

Boston Herald.  
Here is a choice fragment from some proceedings in a New York police court:  
"Your Honor, the spat upon the floor," said the policeman.  
"Just spat?" inquired the Magistrate.  
"Yes, he spat on the floor of the smoking car."

"Well, if he spat he wasn't spitting," ruled the Magistrate. "The law says 'spitting' is prohibited in public places. It doesn't give any punishment if a man merely spat."  
"And the defendant was discharged."

## BOWMAN-PARSONS WEDDING ANNOUNCED—

## OTHER EVENTS IN SOCIAL WORLD.

Doctor and Mrs. George A. Bowman of Delmar boulevard announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Hope, to Mr. Gerald S. Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parsons of Riverside, Mo. The wedding will take place this spring.

MISS GREEN ENTERTAINS.  
A pleasant entertainment was given by Miss Estelle C. Green, No. 1902 Temple avenue, Friday evening, in honor of her birthday. Games were played during the evening, after which refreshments were served. Among those present were:  
Misses—Mabel Brennan, Anna Weiss, Lillian Nagle, Edna Wright, Anna Anderson, Viola Wright, Laura Gilchrist, Wanda Dorlag.  
Messieurs—Charles Swann, Frank E. Chapman, Melville Chapline, Ed Steele, Ed A. Horan, Robert Mees, James Horan, Robert H. Cone, Jr., El Samner.

GUESTS AT STAG PARTY.  
Hugh V. Bowers of the I. C. T. Club entertained the club with a stag smoker Saturday evening. Thomas McArdle favored the party with a few recitations. The following guests were present:  
Messieurs—Arthur Rueff, Julius Wendel, Albert Meyer, Alois Haurer, Will Gangnepp, Louis Claes, John Doyle, Harry Johns, Thomas McArdle, Gustave Thaler, Hugh Bowers.  
ENTERTAINS AT TEA.  
Miss Stella Weyer gave a small and informal tea yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 429 Westminster place, for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Weyer, wife of a Harvard University professor.

EVENING AT EUCHE.  
Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Newton of the South Side entertained friends at euche Saturday night. Supper was served at 12 o'clock. Among those present were:  
Messieurs and Mesdames—O. S. Newton, G. Stern, Lillian Ewing, Maggie Stevens, Viola Ewing, W. J. Ewing, T. Stevens, R. Kirby.

SURPRISED ON BIRTHDAY.  
A pleasant surprise party was given to Samuel Richards of No. 1819 St. Louis avenue in honor of his twelfth birthday on Sunday afternoon. The evening was spent in music. Those present were:  
Misses—Mary Small, Kate Small, Laura Paulson, Mrs. Anna Klotz, Edward Small, Charles Hart.  
A birthday party was given Saturday afternoon by Mrs. William Ebeling of No. 307 Ashland place, in honor of her daughter, Jennie. The little guests were entertained with music and games. Among those present were:  
Misses—Evel Wippo, Ida Richard, Lora Papp, Ronda Alberts, Stella Ebeling, Emily Prope, Ruth De Kuntz, Muriel Price, Maudie De Kuntz, Irene Muller.  
Masters—Harry Reader, Walter Leghman, Harry Ebeling, Frank Morgan, Louis Ebeling, Edwin Monaghan.

"KAFKEE KLATCH."  
A "kafkee klatch" was given to Mrs. Charles Kaeshefer at her home, No. 1440 Warren street, on her birthday, March 17th. Many humorous reminiscences were related by the hosts. Among the ladies present were:  
Messdames—Charles Kaeshefer, Edward Wille, John Stoltzenberg, Chris. Hommer, Robert Gessellach, man.

PARTY FOR DAUGHTER.  
A birthday party was given Saturday afternoon by Mrs. William Ebeling of No. 307 Ashland place, in honor of her daughter, Jennie. The little guests were entertained with music and games. Among those present were:  
Misses—Evel Wippo, Ida Richard, Lora Papp, Ronda Alberts, Stella Ebeling, Emily Prope, Ruth De Kuntz, Muriel Price, Maudie De Kuntz, Irene Muller.  
Masters—Harry Reader, Walter Leghman, Harry Ebeling, Frank Morgan, Louis Ebeling, Edwin Monaghan.

PERSONAL MENTION.  
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cupples Pierce and Mrs. Plummer, mother of Mrs. Pierce, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Pierce of Lindell boulevard.  
Mrs. John Drummond is entertaining her sister, Miss Griffiths of Chicago.  
Mr. and Mrs. Tankerville Drew have returned from their Southern honeymoon and are staying at the Grand Avenue Hotel. They will go to housekeeping at Newstead avenue, "Bridle Row," where they have purchased a house.

Mrs. Will Donnelly of Sedalia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lovitt at No. 423A Laclade avenue.  
Mrs. Gus Aronson will be at home Sunday evening, March 23, in honor of the engagement of her daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Fred.

A euche party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thum Sunday evening in honor of their daughter Amelia's birthday anniversary.

## MEN AND MEASURES

## AT THE LATE SESSION OF THE MISSOURI ASSEMBLY.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 24.—An old calendar observer remarked to-day: "The Forty-second General Assembly was chiefly interesting as a study in personal politics."

Many members distinguished themselves. In the Senate Thomas L. Rubey of Macon laid the foundation for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor by his fairness, cordiality and championship of the free textbook amendment. Senator Kinney of St. Louis was easily the strongest member of the same high plane as Rubey, Fields, McDavid, Heather, Vories and Dickinson.

Clay Heather spoke of Fields as the Francis Cockrell of the Senate. Senator Fields was known in his strength of purpose and sincere appreciation of public duty. A Democratic through and through, always willing to accommodate, but never to swerve one inch from the right as he saw it, his few speeches were heard with probably as close attention as those of any one on the floor. No one has ever heard of his political ambitions—if he has any—but no one wishes anything less than a Supreme Court judgeship.

Heather of Macon was known as the great opposer. He fought more bills than any member on the floor, and he generally won the day. He introduced three local measures, had no institution for which he wished appropriation, and was a force in the Senate to be reckoned with. He is mentioned as a possible candidate against Congressman Lloyd of the First District next year.

McDavid of Springfield and Vories of St. Joseph both did well. Neither spoke often, but convinced by earnestness when oratory was resorted to. Vories came up with a batch of St. Joseph bills. Every one was passed. McDavid secured a Court of Appeals for his city.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.  
John L. Bradley of St. Francis will be a candidate for Congress against Edward



MISS FLORENCE HOPE BOWMAN, Engaged to Gerald S. Parsons.

John McCarthy, Henry Beckmann, Andy Gargan, Fred Paprocki, George Allen.

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Knorr, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, steered the work of this organization in the right path, and there has been no criticism. Hudson of Worth, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has a wide acquaintance to have a majority on his committee who did about as the railroad wished.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATION.  
Of the St. Louis delegation, John O'Donnell took first rank. He is conservative and devoted to the party. Dick Collins, perhaps, did the hardest work of this delegation and could probably get as many votes for or against bills as any other city member.

Carr was fortunate enough to have several of the important bills introduced and passed. Selph had charge of the World's Fair bills, and was industrious in passing them.

Peter Huck was known as the "watchdog" of the salaries by fighting many of the raises. Graham of Joplin sprang into prominence as the orator of the Philippines, and did so without having suspicion attached to his efforts.

The Republicans had an advantage in the most intelligent leadership which the majority has had in years. Rothwell of Pettis and Hoffman of Holt made a pair which was equal to any emergency. Whatever may be said regarding the political wisdom in obstructing legislation on tobacco, no one can deny that their manipulations kept the House guessing what their next move would be. Any man who can hold a bunch of Missouri Republicans together for a week or two months must be considered a leader.

Speech of Osage occupied an important part in legislation, more so than many members appreciate. He practically had charge of the bills which were prepared by the Secretary of State's office, and passed nearly all of them. Spear is a banker, conservative, and sincere worker, and stood up for business interests in a way to arouse admiration.

Clements of Macon came to the Assembly from a Democratic county, and while he made few speeches, he became a power by being on friendly terms with members of both parties. On bills affecting Macon County, he succeeded in serving his constituents with nonpartisan fairness.

Gardner of St. Louis County was a member of the Visiting Committee and had great influence by working in the open. He will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Buel Matthews.

## BRYAN SEEKS CHAIRMANSHIP?

Rumored That He Wishes to Succeed J. K. Jones.

Washington, March 24.—It is again rumored in Washington political circles that Mr. Bryan aspires to the position of chairman of the Democratic National Committee in the next presidential campaign.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, has confided the fact that he entertained this ambition to several prominent Democratic leaders in Washington. When he was here several weeks ago, he talked with Senator Jones of Arkansas, who is present chairman of the committee, and Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Senator Patterson of Colorado, and other close friends of his.

He also visited James M. Duffey of Pittsburg and asked his support. To each of these he made a statement of his position as chairman of the committee, and had great influence by working in the open. He will be a candidate for the Senate to succeed Buel Matthews.

He also intended to remain an active factor in the politics of his home State, and has so stated through his paper and in his talks with friends. Just what he had in his mind did not leak out until some time after his visit to Washington.

Senator Jones would, it is understood, be practical experience in the chairmanship at this time, but Mr. Bryan has been advised by his friends that for him to seek the place now would do no good, as the committee which will direct the next campaign will not be chosen until the next national convention.